

Glen Burnie
801 Amherst St.
Winchester
Virginia

HABS No. VA-698

HABS
VA,
35-WIN,
12-

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240

HABS
VA
35-WIN,
12-

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

GLEN BURNIE

HABS No. VA-698

Location: 801 Amherst Street (S. side of street, opposite intersection
of Whittier Ave.)
Winchester
Virginia

Present Owner: Julian Wood Glass

Present Occupant: Owner

Present Use: Private residence.

Statement of Significance: The house is of historic importance because it has been the home of the Wood family and their descendants in the Glass family. James Wood, with Thomas Lord Fairfax, laid out and developed the town of Winchester in the mid eighteenth century. The original portion of the house is in the Georgian style and has been added to and restored, and the grounds have been well landscaped--all by the present owner.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Physical History

1. Dates of erection: The central portion of the building is what survives of the old construction. Its date(s) cannot be ascertained with any certainty. Tradition in the Wood-Glass family states that this part of the house was built by Robert Wood in 1794. This statement is given by Wayland in his book published in 1937, which contains a photograph of the house taken in 1929^{(Wayland, p. 54).} In this photograph the central part of the house is that which is standing today. Certain facts about this central portion have not been recognized, however. First, the central portion contains a clearly visible construction joint seen on the front (east) and the rear of the house. The joint is in line with an interior brick partition wall which crosses the building at the south side of the central entrance

hall. Secondly, the shape of the molded brick watertable is not quite the same on both sides of this joint at the front of the house. Third, the line of the upper brick courses at the front wall is not level as they pass through the joint: they drop noticeably as one follows them from the south toward the joint. Fourth, the fireplaces and the construction of the chimneys in the south portion are quite different from those in the north portion. At the cellar level one finds that the south chimney base contains a corbeled void (corbeled toward the front) and the north chimney base contains an arched void. The south chimney is much smaller than the north one, and the two mantelpieces at the south side are plain (especially the one at the second floor) and those at the north side are elaborate. Fifth, the building is not symmetrical, since the rooms south of the entrance hall take up much less of the length of the façade than those of the north. All of these facts, as the writer interprets them, indicate that the construction of the central portion took place in two stages, and that the south portion, since it is smaller and plainer, was built first, perhaps earlier than 1794.

2. Architect: None.

3. Original and subsequent owners: The following information contains what is available in public records, supplemented by references to secondary sources as indicated. The house has descended in the Wood and the Glass families by inheritance and has never been sold; therefore there are no deeds. Only two wills of its owners have been recorded in Frederick County.

ca. 1735 James Wood received a grant to a tract on the branches of the Opequon. No record of the deed exists (Quarles, p. 3).

1753 Thomas Lord Fairfax issued James Wood a proprietor's grant to 1241 acres on the branches of the Opeckon River, in effect recognizing Wood's earlier claim. This grant is recorded in "Proprietors Grants to Lots in the Town of Winchester Land Office" at the State Library in Richmond, Virginia (Quarles, pp. 4, 5).

1759 Col. James Wood died, 6 Nov. 1759, age 52 (Greene, p. 111).

1761 Will 8 Sept. 1746, recorded in 1761 in Frederick County, Virginia, Will Book No. 2, p. 496
James Wood

to

Mary Wood, his wife

All his real and personal estate.

1798 Will 20 Sept. 1790, recorded 2 July 1798 in Frederick County, Virginia, Will Book No. 9, p. 139
Mary Wood

to

Robert Wood, her son

"My dwelling house with the Yard and Garden thereto belonging and all that part of the Orchard the remainder in which is not already conveyed to by son Robert Wood I devise to my said son Robert Wood his heirs & assigns."

1801 Robert Wood died and was survived by his widow, Comfort Welsh Wood (Greene, p. 363). She apparently inherited the house.

1807 Inventory and Appraisement of Personal Estate of Robert Wood, dated 13 Jan. 1807, recorded 2 Feb. 1807 in Frederick County, Virginia, Will Book No. 8, p. 285.

1840 Comfort Wood died (Greene, p. 363). Presumably the house was inherited by her daughter Catherine Wood Glass, who had married Thomas Glass on 18 Dec. 1832 (Greene, p. 364).

1862 Appraisement of Personalty of Thomas Glass, dated 5 Feb. 1862, recorded 5 Feb. 1862 in Frederick County, Virginia, Will Book No. 27, p. 160.

- 1865 Estate Account of Thomas Glass, dated 15 Sept. 1865, in Frederick County, Virginia, Will Book No. 27, p. 186
William W. Glass is listed as the administrator.
- 1911 William Wood Glass, son of Catherine Wood Glass and Thomas Glass, died, at Glen Burnie on 28 Oct. 1911. Presumably he had owned the house after the death of his parents (Greene, p. 113).
- 1911 Inventory and Appraisal of Estate of W. W. Glass, recorded 13 Nov. 1911 in Frederick County, Virginia, Will Book No. 44, p. 296.
T. R. Glass was the administrator.
- 1957 Settlement of the Account of Shenandoah Valley National Bank of Winchester, Virginia, Trustee U/W Harriot Wood Glass, ^{deceased, for Thomas Luther Wood Glass,} dated 16 Aug. 1957, recorded 17 Sept. 1957 in Frederick County, Virginia, Will Book No. 27, p. 65.
- 1957 Presumably the present owner, Julian Wood Glass, inherited the house at this time.

4. Builder or contractor, suppliers: Not known.

5. Notes on original plan and construction of the building: Before the oldest portions of the present brick structure were built, James Wood built the first building at Glen Burnie, according to tradition. This was a log building with stone chimneys. This building is no longer standing, but it "occupied approximately the site of the later brick structure " (Quarles, p. 3). Norris, writing in 1890, noted that the first court of Frederick County met on 11 Nov. 1743 and that it was not definitely known where they met, "but it is supposed that it was at the house of James Wood." Norris also noted that Wood was awarded four pounds for the use of the court house, according to an item appearing in the first county levy. About 1745 the justices rented a building, and ca. 1748-1752 a courthouse was built (Norris, pp. 71,86). Since Wood was paid for the use of his house by the court, it is assumed that his first house was built by 1743. In fact, it was probably built by 1738, the year in which he married Mary Rutherford (Quarles, p. 3).

The central portion of the present house appears to have been built next. It is rectangular in plan, with a central hallway that passes from the front to the back of the building at the ground floor and contains the stairway. The rooms to the south of this hallway are separated from it by a brick cross-partition, which the writer believes was originally the north exterior wall of the first stage of construction of the brick central portion. At this time, this first stage would have consisted of the one room at the ground floor and a chamber above it with a smaller adjoining room, as presently is the case. There would have been a stairway to connect the two levels, and this may very well have been the steep winding stairway built within a cabinet rectangular in plan, which is said to be typical of Quaker construction in the Valley of Virginia. The present owner, when showing the house to the writer on 15 August 1972, mentioned that when the brick south wing which shows in the 1929 photograph of the house (Wayland, p. 54) was removed

in 1959, he saw evidence of the roof line of an earlier building abutting the south exterior brick wall. This earlier building may have been the log structure built by James Wood, and the first stage of the brick building may have in fact been an addition to it.

The rest of the central portion was added to the first stage and consisted of the central hall and its stairway, the large dining room on the first floor and the chamber of the same size above it, and the small bedroom at the front of the second-floor hall.

6. Notes on known alterations and additions, with dates and architects: At some time in the nineteenth century a brick wing was added at the south of the central portion of the house and a previous structure at this location was removed. At the first floor a one-story gable-roofed addition was built out from the rear of the house connecting with the rear door of the central hall. This structure was as wide as the available wall space at either side of this door, as can be seen by markings in the rear wall of the house today. The time that these additions were made is not known. A two-story porch was added on the south of the south wing and a one-story porch was built at the front entrance. The wing and the porches appear in Wayland's photograph (Wayland, p. 54). The porches are of the Victorian bracketed style, and the writer would date them in the 1870s or 1880s.

After he inherited the property in 1959, the present owner restored and remodeled the house extensively. The nineteenth-century additions were removed, as were the outbuildings seen at the north of the house in Wayland's photograph. Two new brick wings were added at the north and at the south of the original central portion. Seen from the front of the house these wings are identical and are each of about the same size as the nineteenth-century south wing. The north wing includes a breakfast room and a kitchen at the first floor and servants' quarters above. The south wing contains a large drawing room at the first floor and guest bedrooms above. This wing pro-

jects some distance at the rear of the house. The interior of the original central portion was completely rebuilt. All woodwork was removed. The walls were rebuilt by furring exterior walls and replastering them and by replastering interior walls. The ceilings were furred a small amount and put in again with new plaster work. Then the woodwork was put in again. The original pine flooring was removed, milled to a new smooth surface, and relaid. Where additional flooring was needed, it was taken from the attic floor. The mantel in the first-floor study was in condition too poor to reinstall, so it was duplicated. The present floor-to-ceiling bookcases which line the walls of this room are new and were built at this time. The original roof construction of pegged timbers was removed and replaced with new wood. The girders of the first-story floor construction were retained and given new intermediate supports of steel pipe-columns. These girders run the length of the center of the house and joists frame into them. Some of these joists had to be replaced. The house was given extensive thermal insulation and was extensively rewired. New bathrooms were installed, and a concrete floor was poured over the native rock cellar floor (Interview with owner, 15 August 1972).

The house contains an extensive and valuable collection of antique furniture, paintings, rugs, and objets d'art of considerable interest. The grounds have been extensively landscaped by the present owner and include a Chinese garden, several formal gardens, and a garden pavilion of Chinese and one of Palladian inspiration. The old family burial plot has been walled. There is a spring house on the grounds, which remains as it was, except that the exterior stucco has been removed.

Historical Events and Persons Associated with the Building.

Robert Wood, according to family tradition, was the owner for whom Glen Burnie was built. He was "the father of a large and devoted family." During the Revolutionary War he served as paymaster in the regiment of his older brother, Col. James Wood, Jr. Robert Wood's daughter, Mary Dorcas Wood, married Lawrence Washington, son of George Washington's brother Samuel. From 1803 to 1811 the couple lived in a stone house built by Col. James Wood, Jr., across Amherst Street from Glen Burnie (Quarles, p. 3; Greene, pp. 28, 361). No further information was found about Robert Wood.

Mary Rutherford Wood was the mother of Robert and James Jr. and lived as a widow for almost forty years (Russell, p. 142 Note 56). From a humanitarian viewpoint it is interesting to note that in her will she devised seventeen slaves to her children and grandchildren with the provision that each slave be emancipated on reaching the age of thirty-six years. Another slave was emancipated by the will upon Mary Wood's death in 1789 (Frederick County, Virginia, Will Book No. 29, p. 62). If the traditional dating of the house, 1794, is correct, then it was built during Mary Wood's ownership of the property.

James Wood, Sr., husband of Mary and father of James Jr. and Robert, is known as the founder of Winchester, Virginia. A brief chronology of his life is given below.

ca. 1707 Born in Winchester, England, according to family tradition.

1734 Made surveyor for Orange County, Virginia, of which Frederick County was then a part.

ca. 1735 Came to Winchester (or what later became Winchester).

1738 Married Mary Rutherford, daughter of Hugh Rutherford.

1743-59 Was Clerk of Frederick County

1744 On his land, platted the town of Winchester, which was first called Opequon and then Frederick Town, with half-acres lots laid out on a rectangular grid of streets. Four of these lots he donated for public purposes, and on this land a courthouse was built in 1745 and a chapel of the established church in 1747.

1752 Wood and Thomas Lord Fairfax from their respective holdings of land enlarged the town to a total of eighty half-acre

in lots and eighty five-acre outlots.

1754-59 Was active in the French and Indian War and received the rank of colonel.

1758 Conducted George Washington's campaign for Burgess from Frederick County.

Platted the James Wood Addition to Winchester, consisting of 156 half-acre lots.

1759 Died on 6 November. (Russell, p. 142 Note 56; Quarles, pp. 3, 4, 5; Quarles, Streets, p. 5.)

Sources of Information.

Primary and unpublished sources.

Frederick County, Virginia, Will Book No. 2, No. 8, No. 9, No. 27, No. 44,

Winchester, Virginia, Will Book No. 27.

Interview: Julian Wood Glass and the writer, 15 Aug. 1972, at Glen Burnie.

Secondary and published sources.

Greene, Katherine Glass. Winchester, Virginia, and Its Beginnings, 1743-1814. Strasburg, Va: Shenandoah Publishing Co., 1926.

Norris, J. E. History of the Lower Shenandoah Valley Counties of Frederick, Berkeley, Jefferson and Clarke. Chicago: A. Warner & Co., 1890

Quarles, Garland R. The Story of One Hundred Old Homes in Winchester, Virginia. Winchester, Va: Farmers and Merchants National Bank, 1967. (Abbreviated: Quarles)

----- "The Streets of Winchester, Virginia" Winchester, Va: Farmers and Merchants National Bank, no publication date. Pamphlet. (Abbreviated: Quarles, Streets)

Russell, William Greenway. What I Know About Winchester. Staunton, Va: McClure Publishing Co., 1953

Wayland, John W. Historic Homes of Northern Virginia... Staunton, Va: McClure Publishing Co., 1937.

Likely sources not yet investigated: Family records that might be in the possession of the present owner.

Prepared by:

Wesley Ivan Shank, project historian. August 1972.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

A.) General Statement:

1.) Architectural character:

The house is a typical example of late Georgian style architecture in the Southern Colonies. A significant feature of Glen Burnie is the interior which is an excellent collection of early American furniture, paintings, and other artifacts of the era. The grounds have recently been landscaped with formal gardens. These greatly enhance the house and site.

2.) Condition of fabric:

This house is in excellent condition. It was restored and enlarged in 1959, and both the restoration and the additions carefully follow the Georgian style of the original structure.

B.) Description of Exterior:

1.) Over-all Dimensions:

The present layout of this two-story house is L-shaped. The length of the east front elevation, which is the long leg of the L, measures 101' - 6", and its width is 19'-9". The length of the south facade, which is the short leg of the L, is 42'-2", and the width of this leg measures 20'-9".

Only the middle portion of the long leg is part of the

original house (It should be stated that this central block was built in two stages). Its basic shape is rectangular and measures 50'-5" on the east and west sides and 22'-1" on the north and south sides. A two-story kitchen and breakfast room wing was added to the north side of the central block. Its dimensions are 24'-6" for the east and west facades and 19'-9" for the north side. A two-story drawing room wing has been added to the south side of the central block and forms the short leg of the L. The drawing room wing extends 42'-2" along its south major axis and measures 26'-7" on its east front elevation. Both wings are set back from the central block and are also lower.

2.) Foundations:

The basement walls under the north wing and central block are limestone, as is the foundation wall under the south wing. These walls project about 8" above grade and are exposed on the exterior. All stone is laid in a bubble pattern. A molded brick watertable is revealed, approximately 30" above grade, on the east front elevation of the central block.

3.) Wall construction, finish, and color:

Exterior wall construction consists of red brick masonry units in flemish bond on the east front facade and in common bond on all other facades. A string course, three bricks high, extends along the whole east front elevation at the second floor level. It also is in Flemish bond. This string course varies in height because the second floor levels in the two wings are not the same height as the second floor level in the central block.

4.) Structural system, framing:

Structural system is brick interior and exterior bearing walls, and the roof and floor construction is wood frame. This structural system is used in both the old and new construction. In the construction of the first floor in the central block a summer beam is used. It was shored up with steel pipe columns during the recent restoration.

5.) Porches, stoops:

There are no porches on the existing house, but the west back elevation shows evidence of a former porch. The front entrance has a semi-circular stoop which was added during the latest restoration.

6.) Chimneys:

There are three chimneys on the present house. In typical Georgian style, a chimney is at each end wall of the central block; and the other one is at the west end of the drawing room wing. Each chimney has a drip course at the cap.

7.) Openings:

a.) Doorways and doors:

A brick flat arch supports the east front doorway openings. This doorway has a glazed transome and a thick hardwood threshold, and both of these features are original. It also has the original double doors which are 1 3/4" thick and made of two plys of board. The outside is carved into panels and the inside ply is vertical tongue and groove boards about 11" wide. Front door jamb is molded wood frame and is placed at the outer edge of the brick wall. Inside the house there are wood panel reveals on the inner face of the front doorway. The west back opening has no visible sign of support. I believe this doorway is spanned by a wood lintel which is faced with brick and, therefore, hidden. All other entrances are in the additions. There is a back door off the kitchen, a french door off the breakfast room, and four french doors along the south wall of the drawing room wing.

b.) Windows and shutters:

First and second floor windows throughout the house are sash type. In the older central block the windows are divided into nine over nine lights. Window divisions vary in the newer additions because their sites vary. All window openings on the east and south facades are spanned by flat brick arches. The window openings on the west facade in both the central block and the two new additions are supported by a wood lintel which is faced with brick and, therefore, hidden. All windows have molded wood frames and walnut sills. The window frames for the additions were reproduced exactly like those in the central block. All windows have outside two-ply wood shutters. New shutters, like the window frames, were exactly reproduced from the originals during the restoration. The shutters are unique to the region because they are solid, which indicates they were mainly used for protection. When the shutters are opened, the exposed face is decorated by wood

panel reveals similar in proportion to the east front door's panel reveals. When the shutters are closed, the exposed face is vertical tongue and groove boards.

8.) Roof:

a.) Shape and covering:

The gable roof of Glen Burnie is covered with slate which was put on during the restoration. Cast iron "snow birds" are attached to the roof at the eaves and form a row across the pitch (East and west on the long leg of the "L" and north and south on the short leg). There are no gutters and downspouts on the building, but a 21" wide brick splash drain has been installed along the outer walls at grade.

b.) Cornice, eaves:

On both additions the eaves have simple boxed wood cornices with large crown moldings and smaller bed moldings. The wood box cornice on the central block is more elaborate. It is a typical Georgian cornice with modillion brackets, small dentil band, large crown molding, and small bed molding. It does not return at the corners but tapers in. The north and west gables have straight molded barge boards, and the roof is flush with the end wall.

C.) Description of Interior:

1.) Floor plans:

a.) Basement:

There is a basement under the central block and north wing. Both of these basements are associated with the early history of the house. The structure over the north wing basement was the farm office (This was a one-story building that didn't have any interior access to the main house). It now is the kitchen-breakfast room wing. The basement under the central block was extended to the outside walls in the last restoration, and a concrete floor was poured over the existing limestone bedrock floor. All of the basements have had to be carved out of solid limestone. The bases of the

two fireplaces in the central block are treated differently at the basement level. The fireplace base at the south end wall has a stone corbeled void as a means of support and the fireplace base at the north end wall has a brick arched void.

b.) First floor:

The plan of the original block has one room each side of a central hall. The room to the north is now used as the dining room and the library is on the south side of the hall. These are not their original functions. Both front and back doors enter onto the central hall and the main stairway to the second floor leads from this room. The large drawing room wing is adjacent to the library. On the first floor this wing comprises one large room and a stairway. The drawing room is sunk about two feet below grade and its south wall has four french doors leading to a sunken formal garden. In the north wing the breakfast room is adjacent to the dining room. It has a bay window with a french door exiting onto a brick paved patio. The kitchen, basement stairway, and service entrance are behind the breakfast room. Both north and south wings were built during the 1959 renovation, but former additions once stood in their place. These older additions were approximately equal in floor area to the new ones. There is a lavatory under the stairway in the central hall. This area formerly was the basement stairway. The area under the stairway in the drawing room is used as a bar-butler's pantry.

c.) Second floor:

The plan of the second floor in the original block also has a major area on each side of the central hall. However each area is divided into a large bedroom and a smaller room which probably was the nursery. The second floor above the north wing is used as servants quarters, and the second floor of the south drawing room wing has two guest bedrooms with separate bathrooms. None of the areas in each section connect at the second floor level.

d.) Not accessible:

ATTIC:

2.) Stairways:

The original staircase to the second floor is an open dog-leg stair. It is located on the south wall in the central hall. The thin balusters are turned and have been painted white. The unpainted wood handrail runs unbroken by newels to the second floor and returns to the opposite wall. The unpainted treads are hardwood and they have been varnished. Half-moon openings have been cut out of the wood trim that runs along the string. Access to the attic is located in the nursery which is on the second floor and in the southwest corner of the central block. All other staircases were added during the 1959 restoration. The staircase to the two guest rooms in the south wing is located in the drawing room. The staircase to the basement and servants quarters is in the kitchen.

3.) Flooring:

Most of the hardwood flooring in the central portion is original. During the restoration the flooring was taken up and replaced, and flooring that couldn't be reused was replaced with flooring from the attic. All floors are random width boards.

4.) Wall and ceiling finish:

All ceilings are finished with plaster and painted white. The walls have a 3/4" high panel wood dado that is painted a color. Above the dado the walls are finished with painted plaster. The library has a different finish; its walls are paneled and covered with floor to ceiling built-in bookcases. The paneling and bookcases are unpainted and were installed during the restoration. In addition, all rooms have a decorative wood cornice, except for the cornice in the drawing room which is plaster. The walls in the north bedroom of the central block have been recently covered with early 19th century French panoramic wallpaper.

5.) Doorways and doors:

Interior doors in the center section are original. They are the solid, six-panel type and are 1" thick. All doors are pine and unpainted. The doorway trim has a bead at the inner angle and two built-up moldings sections to the outer edge. This trim has been repeated in the new wings.

6.) Trim:

The overmantles in the dining room and both bedrooms are

wood paneled and painted. The overmantle in the library is unpainted and is a reproduction of the original. Trim around the windows is the same as the doorway trim.

7.) Notable hardware:

All door hardware in the old section is original. This includes the strap hinges and the surface mounted latch sets. Shutter hardware is also original. Hardware for the new additions was reproduced exactly like the original.

8.) Mechanical equipment:

Modern heating, lighting, and plumbing systems have been installed.

D.) Site and Surroundings:

1.) General setting and orientation:

Main entrance of the house faces east and is located on the long leg of the "L". The site was formerly on the outskirts of Winchester, but the area is now built up and was recently annexed by the city. Glen Burnie is a working farm and the land connected to the house amounts to about 300 acres. The site has numerous springs and the town run crosses the property about 100' northeast of the house.

2.) Historic landscape design:

There is no historic landscape remaining nor were there any in 1960 when the present owner began to relandscape the site. Only the large shade trees and a few limestone walls remained. Presently there are numerous formal gardens of vegetables, flowers, and shrubs. Brick patios and walks have been laid throughout the gardens and additional limestone walls have been laid around the family cemetery as well as over much of the site. Col. James Wood, founder of Winchester, and most of the Wood and Glass ancestors are buried in the family cemetery. It is situated about 150' northwest of the house. Evidence of earthworks built by Confederates in the defense of Winchester is apparent in a west-southwest direction from the house.

3.) Outbuildings:

There are numerous outbuilding on the site. All of them are new except for the spring house. This original structure has limestone walls laid in a rubble pattern. The gable roof is wood frame and covered with wood shingles. It is located east of the house between the Town Run and U.S. Highway 50. Other outbuildings include a stone shelter house, two pavilions, and a carriage house with an attached greenhouse. The design of one pavilion can be characterized as a Paladin and the other as a Japanese pagoda. The carriage house has a three-car garage on the first floor and a two bedroom guset house on the second floor. Its design follows the Georgian style of the main house.

E.) Interior furnishings:

The following is a partial list of the interior furnishing at Glen Burnie by room:

- 1.) Entrance Hall
 - a.) Grandfather clock made of cherry by G. Chandler, Winchester, Va., 1750.
 - b.) Two Chippendale side chairs made of mahogany in Salem, Mass. and upholstered with 18th century French silk.
- 2.) Library
 - a.) Two silver cups by Joseph Richardson, Philadelphia, Pa., 1770.
 - b.) Thomas Law Portrait by Sir Henry Raeburns.
 - c.) Handkerchief game table of mahogany by Haines, Philadelphia, Pa., c. 1800.
 - d.) Armchair by Conley-Haines, Philadelphia, Pa., c. 1805.
 - e.) Armchair by Cabriole, Philadelphia, Pa., c. 1810.
- 3.) Dining Room
 - a.) George Washington portrait by Gilbert Stuart.
 - b.) Pennsylvania Dutch Breakfront.
 - c.) Porcelain figurines by Ralph and Enoch Wood.
 - d.) Bessarabia rug.
 - e.) Sideboard, Va., c. 1780.
 - f.) Chippendale dining chairs (8), New York, c. 1760.

- 4.) Drawing Room
- a.) George Washington portrait by Rembrandt Peale.
 - b.) Bessarabia rug.
 - c.) 18th century English Adam sconces.
 - d.) 18th century mirrors, Philadelphia, Pa.
 - e.) Portrait by Gilbert Stuart...
 - f.) Portrait by Jane Stuart.
 - g.) Two portraits by Arthur Devis.
 - h.) Lady Francis portrait by Francis Alleyne.
 - i.) Sir Francis portrait, Francis Alleyne.
 - j.) Sofa, Philadelphia, Pa.
 - k.) Secretary by Benjamin Frothingham, Charlestown, Mass., 1770.
 - l.) Wing chairs by Gillingham, Philadelphia, Pa., c. 1760.
 - m.) Queen Anne armchair, Philadelphia, Pa., c. 1740.
 - n.) Game table ordered by George Washington for Warner Washington, New York, 1760.
- 5.) Northeast Bedroom (Original block)
- a.) Captain Cook wallpaper designed by J.C. Charvet and painted by Defour, Paris, France, 1803.
 - b.) Tambour Desk by John Seymour, Boston, Mass., c. 1800.
 - c.) Chairs upholstered in 18th century French silk by John Seymour, Boston, Mass., c. 1800.
 - d.) Bed table by John Seymour,; Boston, Mass., c. 1800.

Note: The above information on the interior furnishings was obtained from Mr. Julian Glass, owner, and Mr. Lee Taylor.

Prepared by: C. Frederick Tolson; Project Supervisor, Winchester Project.
1972.